

**125 YEARS OLD**

**CIRCULATION**

WEEK ENDING APRIL 9th, 1921

**11,073**

**THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**

In his message to the 67th congress, President Harding leaves no doubt as to where he stands on foreign and domestic policy. He plainly recognizes the expansion that was given at the polls last November and has such fully in mind as he sets forth his views to congress and the country.

The importance that he attaches to the domestic problems is shown by the fact that they received first attention, that unquestionably being the order in which he believes they should be tackled and solved. Early attention is needed for the relieving of the artificial and burdensome methods of taxation and the instant enactment of an emergency tariff.

As to which should come first he declares it is of little concern since both are required and both must get early attention.

Concerning the important matter of peace he favors the peace resolution that will be without policy-making clauses but assure a state of peace. He is firmly opposed to the league of nations but would have the country ratify the treaty with reservations and with the covenant left out, that American rights and interests may be protected, and in the rejection of the peace treaty he urges a new association based upon international law rather than political expediency and without the dangerous elements of a super government.

It was clearly set forth that this country is willing to work with other nations for the reaching of an understanding on disarmament and he was clear in his expression a set what form he believed the association that should take the place of the league of nations should follow.

It is to be noted with interest that the president laid due stress upon the establishment of the government's business upon a business basis, that he indulged in some observations concerning the railroad situation and properly called to attention the disgraceful stain that rests upon the country as the result of barbaric treatment.

The message is one that cannot fail to impress congress with the great responsibility that rest upon it, the need of applying itself assiduously to its task and of giving thoughtful attention to the recommendations presented.

**GUARDING THE MAILS.**

Heavy losses have been sustained when robbers have held up postal employees and gotten away with large sums that were being transported. There have been some frequent occurrences and such big hauls that the impression has been gained that either there was inside assistance or else inadequate measures were being taken to safeguard the transportation of the mail.

In view of the series of raids it is interesting to note that Postmaster General Hays has announced that mail robbery must cease and offers a standing reward of \$5,000 for any postal employee or other persons who brings in a mail robber. That may or may not be inducement enough for blocking the activity and running down such criminals but it certainly furnishes an incentive that didn't exist before and what is better it indicates that the department is prepared to take whatever measures it deems necessary to deal with the situation.

Putting a price on the head of mail robbers isn't certainly going to make it easier for them to carry on their work, and when steps of that kind are being taken it is only reasonable to suppose that proper precautions will be made for safeguarding the transfer of mails at such points as conditions demand.

**THE BRITISH STRIKE.**

Perhaps it would be too much to expect steady progress being made toward the settlement of the British coal strike in view of the determined stand which has been taken by both sides and what is involved, but the efforts which have been made toward a compromise and the steps taken to hasten an agreement indicate that they are getting down to the heart of the case.

Distinct progress, however, was made when it was understood that the flooding of the mines would neither be tolerated nor insisted upon. To permit the mines to fill with water would cause an endless amount of trouble and work to the detriment of the miner as well as the mine owner. It would be like resorting to the destruction of machinery in a factory and then being forced to wait after a strike was settled until repairs could be made or new equipment installed, with the additional disadvantage that irreparable damage might result in some instances. When the strikers undertook to maintain that the pumps could not be operated they revealed one of their desperate policies. When they undertook to force employees away from the pumps they aroused the opposition of the countryside. They were undertaking to get their demands granted regardless of the methods employed or the indirect effect that it would have upon the public and industry.

With that matter eliminated and the government taking the firm stand that there can be no such thing as a subsidy for the coal miners, any more than there can be for any other class of employees now that the war is over the adjustment revolves about the hard facts in the case and the justification of the demands.

There is reason to admit that there must be an adjustment in the industry the same as in others. Conditions are different than they were during the war and with others making changes to meet them it is but natural that they should come to the coal industry now that government control is relinquished that the same as it must come to other industries which were taken over by the government when the period of control shortly expires. What is taking place in the coal industry can be expected to serve as a guide therefore for what can be expected in others.

**UNITING NEW ENGLAND.**

Many are the occasions when it has been felt that the New England states should stand as a unit. Affected by the same conditions and facing practically the same problems there have been many instances in which concerted action has been sought and obtained. Even though broken up into a half dozen states New England is smaller than many states and it is only natural that there should be a strong sentiment to the effect that it should be closely united.

This idea has been urged in behalf of legislation and the point made that uniform laws of a certain character would result in greater respect for the laws within the respective states since there would be no temptation to rush across the border into an adjoining commonwealth to carry out what is unlawful in the resident state. Progress in this direction has not been in keeping with the advocacy of such a plan, each state being jealous of its own rights, ideas and privileges but in a section of the country so distinct as this it is impossible to disregard the merits of such a proposition.

Thus when representatives of farm, bureau, granges, chambers of commerce, manufacturing, transportation and banking organizations get together in Boston for the purpose of perfecting a council for the six states that would provide a means and a method for studying and solving upon certain important problems of economic welfare concerning New England as a whole it is to be realized that much the same view is taken regarding the united action of this part of the country.

The plan is undoubtedly possible of good result. As it is more or less inferred from the representation of certain centers to have that sentiment expressed through a central organization that will give a different meaning to New England views and with the varied interests which are represented through a single body and having a single aim beneficial results should be obtained.

**FALSE CONFESSIONS.**

There are those who indulge in falsehoods under certain conditions who are severely penalized, yet there are others who tell just as great untruths under different circumstances and are permitted to go unpunished. This is to be noted in connection with the recent false confession that was made to the police authorities of Buffalo and New York state relative to participation in the unsolved Miller murder case.

Telling a story that even implicated others and maintaining until he was ordered to stop that he was telling the unvarnished truth, Roy Harris was not only proved but ended his connection with that case by admitting that he was a liar. Apparently his whole purpose in associating himself with such a tale of crime was notoriety and yet notoriety of the kind that connects with such a serious affair, even though he might expect mercy from giving aid to the authorities and probably aware of the fact that something more than his confession would be necessary to convict him, that one of normal mind could hardly be expected to plunge into it.

But after volunteering his fabrication, putting the authorities to needless expense and effort he wisely put his brief period in the limelight by putting himself in the Annapolis club and being allowed, so his way unmolested. How many more will be inspired to follow his example no one can tell. Just how he came to tell the story is not known but in view of the fact that he is the eighth who has indulged in the practice of making false confessions of committing serious crimes it would seem to be time to apply something in the way of discouragement to such individuals.

If they were made to have more regard for the truth the same as other liars are, if they were subjected to observation for the purpose of determining their sanity and the wisdom of permitting them to be at large there might be less inclination to engage in such a practice. The fact that they do not fool everybody doesn't mean that they ought to be encouraged to tell such wild tales and possibly interrupt investigations and thereby add the real criminals.

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

Just at the present time the Turk must look to the Greeks as being quite as terrible as he ever was.

There is some satisfaction that April seems to be the job of seeing that the lawn is properly watered.

Admitting women to the right to pay poll taxes means of course piling the tax burden on father and hubby.

The fear just at present is as to what will happen to the Greeks as the result of another meeting with the Turks.

The man on the corner says: It is to be hoped that the opening of the baseball season will not give spring a setback.

Now that the good old cry of "Play ball!" is resounding through the land again it is only a short run to the good old summer time.

Taking Plymouth Rock inside, looking it up and barring the windows indicates that there will be no chances of stepping on it again right away.

There are now 3,000,000 autos in the country. But the number doesn't seem to be half high enough to judge by these out on a pleasant Sunday afternoon.

If as claimed Soviet Russia has shot a dozen of the deported Reds it is probably as a reproach to this country for turning out such mild mannered men.

The allies cannot be pleased to see the Turks defeating the Greeks but it gives them a chance to impress upon Greece the folly of throwing Venizelos overboard.

What New Jersey thinks should be done to discourage crime is shown by the passage in the lower house of the legislature of the bill making highway robbery punishable by life imprisonment.

Drilling for oil in Maine is in keeping with the movement throughout the country but those workers must envy the Nantucket people who are finding it piled up on the shore and ocean out at that.

**WASHINGTON AFFAIRS**

(Special to The Bulletin)

Washington, April 12.—The make-up of the interstate commerce commission is causing considerable anxiety among the members of the New England congressional delegations, and they are urging President Harding to fill one of the existing vacancies by the appointment of a New England man and so give additional protection to the needs of New England railroads by having a representative on the commission is keenly alive to the dire distress in which those roads find themselves at the moment.

New Hampshire was the first delegation to take concerted action and today its delegation joined in a statement to the president in which they urged that a New England man be named and presented for consideration the name of Edward C. Miles of that state who has served as chairman of the public service commission of New Hampshire. No ethical state has yet acted as a deterrent but individual members are urging action along the same line and it is expected joint action by delegations will soon follow.

Very President Coolidge and Secretary of War Weeks, both of Massachusetts have put the needs of New England roads squarely before President Harding and congressional members of congress are scoping in their efforts to bring about the appointment of a man from that section. Massachusetts is already represented on the commission by Joseph Eastman of that state. Mr. Eastman was the choice of President Wilson and is looked on here as a so-called Wilson republican, he has still two years to serve by the time his term expires. The appointment of a second man from that locality will be far towards protecting the interests of the New England transportation system any collapse of which would spell disaster to New England industry.

The question of exemption from tolls through the Panama canal will be one of the early matters on which congress will be called on to act. There seems to be but little doubt that American coastwise vessels will be exempt, but for current concern here at this moment. Whether or not it will extend to overseas shipping is quite another question. Of course there will be a fight over the whole question when it gets before congress for discussion but the drift now seems to be in the direction of free passage for American coastwise trade at least.

Bartholomew Burroughs, who has just returned from a trip to Panama expressed himself very freely on the need of an investigation into the conduct of affairs at the Canal zone, especially as to the number of employees and their relation with the government work there. Said he this week to the correspondent, "There are 5,000 white persons and something like 12,000 negroes in the Canal zone, the employ of the government. It seems to me the force could be reduced by many thousands without detriment to the work accomplished. The Canal zone employees only 250 or 300 persons and while I realize a greater number is required for the work at Panama I also realize that one of the first steps toward economy as indicated by the incoming administration should be to reduce the extravagant way in which government expenses mount up in the Canal zone. Mr. Burroughs advocates better roads and better defenses along the Canal zone. He referred to the fact that the jungle no longer furnishes defense on land, for they have been largely cleared away, moreover General Edwards once led a force of men from the thick jungle at the rate of ten miles a day, thus disproving the theory of Gen. Goethals that the jungle were an adequate defense against a land enemy. Mr. Burroughs also advised better defense from the same and the purchase of islands that may be necessary to carry out that program. As such matters will come before the senate and the commerce committee with its four New England members, one of whom is chairman, again in New England's land will be the one point out the way.

**ONE INCIDENT IN AMERICAN HISTORY**

**WHEN LINCOLN WAS CHALLENGED TO A DUEL.**

The code duello was resorted to very generally in all the states of our country during the early part of the past century, and very frequently for what appears to have been merely a trivial offense. The state of Illinois was no exception and many duels were fought in that state, the last fatal one occurring in February, 1819, between Alonzo C. Stuart and William Bennett, which resulted in the death of Stuart.

Abraham Lincoln, who later became president, was one of the victims in an absurd duel which resulted in little more than bluff. The origin of this difficulty was political. An article published in the Sagamore Journal of Sept. 2, 1843, Mr. Lincoln made a bitter attack on some actions of the state officials relative to the collection of taxes.

The article was decidedly rough in language and written in a jesting style apt to cut deep. Special reference was made to State Auditor Shields, who was held up to ridicule personally as well as officially. Mr. Shields, being of the blood, was very much aroused. Seeking the editor of the paper, he demanded the name of the anonymous writer of the objectionable article.

Mr. Shields sent Mr. Lincoln a note bristling with the desire to fight. Finally Shields despatched a formal, challenge.

**FROM LUCILLE'S DIARY**

Louise Brown and I have not had a good visit for a long time, so I telephoned her yesterday afternoon to come over and stay to dinner. I said we could have a nice long talk.

"Thank you, Lucille," she answered, "but I've been helping mother can vegetable all the morning and I mean to indulge myself in a lay-in afternoon."

"But you can be just as indulgent over here as at your home, Louise. Do come," I urged and she consented.

"I'll tell you what we can do," I said after we had chatted a few minutes. "I'll read you some of that new novel that Hazlitt, one of my soldier brothers sent me. It's absolutely absorbing. I can give you a resume of the first chapter while I am reading you can be as angelic as you start by organdie collar and cut set. You know, dear, that imitation is the truest flattery, and I admire your pink net so much that I am going to copy it in blue, but I haven't the slightest idea how to begin. A little help from you will make me most grateful. Here's the organdie."

"Yes, it is pretty," said Louise, rather indifferently. "Are you going to embroider them with French knot flowers?"

"Yes, if you'll show me how. But of course you have to plan them and cut them first. Here's a tape measure, sharp scissors, everything, Louise. What a dear you are!"

After I had been reading aloud about a half-hour Louise interrupted me to say that the collars and cuffs were folded ready to be embroidered. But after getting to serve by the time I had finished the first chapter, I never could learn to make French knots, I suggested that I continue with the story and let her go on with the embroidery, which she does with no apparent effort.

"We really can't leave this adorable aviator alone on the island where he's fallen until he finds Madeline, can we?" I asked.

"No, I suppose not," she answered. "I intended to suggest that we work and read some more in the evening, but Capt. Lacey, one of my A. E. F. friends, came around in his runster, intending to doubt to take me for a drive. As I don't think it any fun to squeeze three into one seat, I invited him to come in and enjoy some good music, for Louise plays delightfully."

naming General Whiteside as his personal friend, to which Louise immediately replied with Dr. Merrigan as his representative. The two friends met and secretly agreed upon some terms by which the hostile meeting should be avoided.

Mr. Lincoln had announced that called him to leave a memorandum in which he explained his connection with the article in the Journal. If this was not satisfactory, a meeting could not be avoided and the arrangements of the fight were to be made.

"First, Weapons. Cavalry broadswords of the largest size.

"Second, Position. A plank 16 feet long and from 9 to 12 inches broad, as a line between the contestants, neither to pass his foot over on forfeit of his life. Next a line drawn on the ground on either side, and parallel with it, each at the distance of the whole length of the sword and three feet additional from the plank, each to fight in his limit on his own side of the board."

"Third, Time. On Thursday evening at 5 o'clock, if possible, but in no case to be at a greater distance than Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

"Fourth, Place. Within three miles of Alton."

With our last knowledge of Abraham Lincoln's propensities, one is tempted to perceive a joke cropping out in the position thus gravely described for the contestants, for it looks as though both were thus placed safely out of harm's way where they could beat the air with their trenchant blades forever and do no damage. But it might be well to remember from this account that the unusual length of Mr. Lincoln's arm and feel some sympathy for his opponent.

However, Shields was determined to fight, and all parties concerned left for the supposed field of carnage. But peace was already hovering in the air above them. Outside friends, uniting with the distressed seconds, succeeded in harmonizing all difficulties, and the ridiculous affair was ended without the exchanging of a blow.

It was evident that Lincoln did not desire the death of his adversary, but did not intend to be materially injured himself. Lincoln felt keenly the stupidity of a duel, and a meeting could not be avoided the fight without degradation; while to Shields such a fracas was a delight.

The duel came to its end naturally. Shields allowed himself to be persuaded to withdraw his offensive challenge. Lincoln then made the explanation he had been ready to make from the beginning, showing the one letter he had written, and saying that it had been withheld solely for political effect, and without any intention of injuring Shields.

Lincoln's quarrel with Shields was his last personal encounter. In later years it held up his duty to give an official reprimand to a young attorney who had been court-martialed for a quarrel with one of his associates. The reprimand was probably the gentlest on record.

"Quarrel with Shields? No man resolved to make the most of himself can spare time for personal contention. Still less can he afford to take the consequences."

It was rather warm in the house, so the captain and I went out on the porch and listened from there. I called to Louise frequently, asking for special favors of mine, and for some word and fascinating story pieces she has mastered recently. I think them so appropriate and interesting just now.

"I shall wait for your cream, Lucille!" asked Capt. Lacey about ten o'clock. "There's a good place near here, isn't there?"

The best place is too far to walk. Let's take the car and run out to Gardy's and bring some back and eat it here. That will be the most fun and then everybody can have some."

"That suits me," she replied, gayly, and we slipped off the porch and into the car and were at Gardy's in a very few minutes, but there was such a crowd there that no one had time to pack ice cream in one of those new patent containers so I suggested that we go out to Josephine's, where they make a specialty of selling ice cream in that way. They were rather busy there, too, but we finally got the cream.

I certainly was surprised to find the house dark and the front door closed when we got back. I had to ring the doorbell and Cousin Fannie came down in her kimono and let us in, yawning.

"Where's everybody?" I asked.

"Gone to bed, except your father who has taken Louise home."

"Good gracious!" I said. "So early as this?"

"It's not early," said Cousin Fannie with unusual shortness for her. She drank cold ice cream, so Capt. Lacey and I ate all we could and put the rest in the refrigerator for luncheon today.

Mother said Louise was hurt by my going away without letting her know and that she played the piano a long time, thinking we were listening. If she were a good sport she would take it as a joke. But she has little sense of humor, unfortunately, poor dear.

I do hope she will retain her customary amiable nature, for I don't see how I ever could finish that organdie collar and cuff set without her help, and I must have it to wear with my navy blue tricolored suit. Although I can ill afford it, I suppose I shall have to take her to lunch and the matter or may hear some other special attention.—Chicago News.

**Stories That Recall Others**

**How Was That?**

Smith and Jones were personal friends, so one day Smith took a personal friend's liberty and said to Jones: "You mustn't take offense if I speak to you about something I have had on my mind for some time—just a little habit of yours."

"Certainly not," responded Jones.

"Nobody has ever had the nerve to

including the vitating of his temper and the loss of self-control. Better give your path to a dog than be bitten by him in conferring for the right. Even killing the dog would not cure the bite."

(Tomorrow: The Drillsman of the Revolution.)

**Long Silence Explained.**

A certain worthy couple had a boy who was supposed to be dumb, for up to his seventh year he had not spoken. One day it happened that he and his father were busy in the hayfield. It was very hot and the father paused for a drink of water. As he was slowly imbibing from the pail, the boy said:

"Make haste!"

In astonishment the man lowered the pail from his lips and gazed at the boy.

"Why, lad," he exclaimed, "you're talking! Why didn't ye speak afore?"

"Nethin' to say," replied the boy.

**Couldn't Know Him Wholly**

A section man was summoned as a witness at an inquest. He had been cautioned that he must be very exact in his statements.

"Was the deceased a total stranger?" asked the coroner.

After duly pondering the question he

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replied: "He was what I should call a partial stranger."

"Either you know him or you did not," said the coroner sternly. "There is no such thing as a partial stranger."

"Well," he answered, "I don't know how else to describe him. He was a one-legged man."

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This is a splendid opportunity to dress up the children. Beginning today and continuing for four days, you may select any Children's Coat in our stock, no matter what former price has been—at \$12.50. In this assortment are stylish Polo Coats and Serge Coats, sizes 8 to 14 years—many of the Coats cost more to make than we are asking for them.

**WOMEN'S SILK DRESSES REDUCED**

We have gone through our stock of Women's Silk Dresses and selected some of the finer grades and included them in this offering. The materials are excellent quality Taffeta Silk and Georgette, in all shades, chic models, many exclusive styles—these are very special values, at . . . . . \$24.50

**NEW MIDDY BLOUSES, \$1.59**

We have assembled a splendid assortment of new Middy Blouses—Co-Ed's, laced at side, with regulation detachable collar and cuffs. The materials are good quality Jean, with collar and cuffs of Palmer Linen and Serge, very practical for school wear, sizes 6 to 14—at \$1.59, \$1.75 and \$2.50.

**Continued Today**

**The Sale of IPSWICH HOSIERY From the Auction**

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Men's Ipswich Hosiery, highly mercerized, in black and cordovan, splendid lustrous finish, in full length, size 8 1/2 to 10, formerly sold as high as 50c a pair—on sale now at 29c a pair, 6 pairs for \$1.65.

**WOMEN'S, 29c**

Women's Ipswich Lisle Hosiery, size 8 1/2 to 10, in black only, high as 39c a pair—on sale now at 29c a pair, 3 pairs for 85c.

**WOMEN'S, 35c**

Women's Ipswich Hosiery, highly mercerized, with seam in the back, in black and cordovan, former value 50c a pair—on sale now at 35c a pair, 3 pairs for \$1.00.

**WOMEN'S, 39c**

Women's Ipswich Hosiery, fine gauge, highly mercerized, with seam in the back, in black and cordovan, former value 50c a pair—on sale now at 39c a pair, 3 pairs for \$1.00.

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